

United States District Court
District of Connecticut
FILED AT NEW HAVEN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7-24 2012
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT Hon. Ra D. Tabora, Clerk

By  Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

3:12cr

v. :

VIOLATIONS:

HARRY RAYMOND SOUCY, a.k.a. "Ray":

18 U.S.C. §§ 1343, 1346 and 2 (Wire Fraud
Deprivation of Honest Services);
18 U.S.C. § 371 (Conspiracy)

INFORMATION

The United States Attorney charges:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

At all times relevant to this Information:

The Connecticut General Assembly

1. The Connecticut General Assembly ("CGA") was a political sub-division within the State of Connecticut, constituting the legislative branch of Connecticut's state government. The CGA was composed of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The CGA's 2012 legislative session commenced on February 8, 2012 and ended on May 9, 2012.

Roll Your Own Smoke Shops

2. Roll Your Own ("RYO") smoke shops were retail businesses operating in the State of Connecticut and elsewhere, which sold loose smoking tobacco and cigarette-rolling materials. These items were subject to Connecticut's sales tax. RYO smoke shops also offered customers the option of paying a "rental" fee to insert the loose tobacco and the rolling materials into a RYO machine, which was capable of rapidly rolling large quantities of cigarettes. Customers did not pay a tax on the RYO cigarettes when rolled by the RYO machines, in contrast to cigarettes purchased over-the-counter.

The RYO Litigation

3. In August 2011, the State of Connecticut applied for an order permanently enjoining the RYO smoke shops from operating RYO machines, which the State argued were tobacco manufacturing devices under Connecticut law (the “RYO Litigation”). According to the State of Connecticut, the RYO smoke shop owners were not complying with health and safety regulations and a specific tax regime governing owners and operators of tobacco manufacturing devices.

4. On February 24, 2012, the Connecticut Superior Court issued a Memorandum of Decision in the RYO Litigation. The Court ruled that, subject to certain restrictions, RYO machines were not tobacco manufacturing devices, and that RYO smoke shop owners could continue to operate RYO machines without being subject to the health and safety regulations and tax regime governing tobacco manufacturing devices.

The RYO Legislation

5. On April 3, 2012, the CGA’s Joint Committee on Finance, Revenue and Bonding (the “Finance Committee”) voted in favor of a “Joint Favorable Substitute” revision to Senate Bill 357, an Act Concerning Various Statutes Related to the Department of Revenue Services (the “RYO Legislation”). If enacted, the RYO Legislation would have effectively overturned the Connecticut Superior Court’s ruling in the RYO Litigation by deeming RYO smoke shop owners to be tobacco manufacturers under Connecticut law, a designation that would have subjected RYO smoke shop owners to a substantial licensing fee and tax increase.

6. On May 9, 2012, the CGA’s 2012 legislative session ended. The RYO Legislation was not called for a vote by either chamber of the CGA.

Relevant Individuals

7. Public Official Number 1 was a member of the CGA and a candidate for election to the United States House of Representatives.

8. The defendant HARRY RAYMOND SOUCY, a.k.a. "Ray," was a resident of Naugatuck, Connecticut, and an employee of the State of Connecticut Department of Correction. SOUCY also served as the Treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees ("AFSCME"), Local 387, a labor union representing Department of Correction employees.

9. Robert Braddock, Jr. ("Braddock") was a resident of Meriden, Connecticut and the Finance Director for Public Official Number 1's campaign for election to the United States House of Representatives (the "Campaign Committee"). Braddock has been charged by a separate Indictment.

10. RYO Owner 1 had a business interest in the RYO smoke shop industry in Connecticut from August 2010 through March 2012.

11. RYO Owner 2, an unindicted co-conspirator, was a co-owner of a RYO smoke shop with two locations in Waterbury, Connecticut.

12. RYO Owner 3, an unindicted co-conspirator, was a co-owner of a RYO smoke shop with two locations in Waterbury, Connecticut.

13. Campaign Aide 1, an unindicted co-conspirator, was an employee of the Campaign Committee.

14. Legislative Aide 1 was a legislative aide to Public Official Number 1 in the official's capacity as a member of the CGA.

COUNT ONE
(Wire Fraud Deprivation of Honest Services Fraud)

The Scheme and Artifice to Defraud

15. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Information are realleged and incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

16. From in or about November 2011 through in or about May 2012, in the District of Connecticut and elsewhere, the defendant HARRY RAYMOND SOUCY, a.k.a. "Ray" ("SOUCY"), and others known and unknown to the United States Attorney, aided and abetted by each other, knowingly devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud and deprive the citizens of the State of Connecticut of their right to the honest services of Public Official Number 1 through bribery.

17. It was part of the scheme that, on November 2, 2011, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1, RYO Owner 2 and others met at a RYO smoke shop in Waterbury, Connecticut. At that meeting, the participants discussed the possibility that the CGA would enact legislation harmful to RYO smoke shop owners' business interests during the CGA's 2012 legislative session. During that meeting, SOUCY advised the others that SOUCY's "good friend" was Public Official Number 1, who, according to SOUCY, could influence whether the anticipated legislation would be enacted. SOUCY then engaged in a telephone conversation with Public Official Number 1 for the purpose of arranging a meeting between certain RYO smoke shop owners and Public Official Number 1. The meeting was scheduled for the morning of November 16, 2011 at a restaurant in Meriden, Connecticut.

18. It was part of the scheme that, on November 15, 2011, SOUCY, RYO Owner 2 and RYO Owner 3 attended a fundraising event for the Campaign Committee in Waterbury, Connecticut. At that event, SOUCY, RYO Owner 2 and RYO Owner 3 delivered a \$2,500

contribution to the Campaign Committee in the form of a personal check written by an individual whom RYO Owner 2 and RYO Owner 3 had recruited to write the check in exchange for a reimbursement of \$2,500 in U.S. currency. The \$2,500 contribution to the Campaign Committee was in the form of an illegal “conduit contribution,” that is, a contribution made by one person in the name of another.

19. It was part of the scheme that, on November 15, 2011 at approximately 8:35 p.m., RYO Owner 2 advised RYO Owner 1 that he met with Braddock at the fundraising event earlier that evening. RYO Owner 2 indicated that SOUCY and individuals associated with the Campaign Committee had “already discussed in great detail about their strategy for the whole thing.” According to RYO Owner 2, Braddock instructed him and SOUCY that they should not “talk about a bill” during their meeting with Public Official Number 1 on November 16 because, “there is always people following this guy around, watching what he’s doing . . .” RYO Owner 2 then advised RYO Owner 1 that he should bring a \$2,500 contribution to the upcoming meeting with Public Official Number 1. RYO Owner 2 instructed RYO Owner 1 that he should “give someone else the money and they could write the check.” RYO Owner 2 advised that he and SOUCY agreed that the check “can’t be business.” RYO Owner 2 added, “We had one of our employees. She just wrote a check for us.”

20. It was part of the scheme that, on the morning of November 16, 2011, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 3 met at a RYO smoke shop prior to meeting with Public Official Number 1. SOUCY explained to RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 3 that, during the meeting with Public Official Number 1, they should not “bring up any bills,” because “the men in black running around . . . all the time . . . and we say, ‘we don’t want you to do this bill,’ . . . that’s the same as me giving him a twenty, hundred dollar bill, saying ‘let me go on the f_cking

two ounces you got me with'." SOUCY then advised RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 3 that he had already met with Braddock, that Braddock "knows the deal," and that SOUCY had to give Braddock "that on the side."

21. It was part of the scheme that, on the morning of November 16, 2011, immediately prior to the meeting with Public Official Number 1, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 3 met in the parking lot at the restaurant in Meriden, Connecticut. SOUCY advised RYO Owner 3 that, in addition to the \$2,500 conduit contribution RYO Owner 2 and RYO Owner 3 made on November 15, 2011, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 3 were supposed to deliver "three more checks this morning," totaling \$7,500. RYO Owner 3 advised SOUCY that he and RYO Owner 2 had contributed \$2,500 at the fundraising event the previous evening, referring to the conduit contribution. SOUCY then advised RYO Owner 1 that when he "set this up" the plan was to make a payment of \$20,000 to \$30,000, but then they decided to start with a payment of "ten grand" to the Campaign Committee, followed by additional payments if they were "happy." RYO Owner 3 then asked, "do you have a pen," wrote a \$2,500 check to the Campaign Committee in the name of a conduit contributor, and then handed the check to SOUCY. RYO Owner 2 later reimbursed the conduit contributor by providing him with \$2,500 in U.S. currency.

22. It was part of the scheme that, on the morning of November 16, 2011, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 3 met with Public Official Number 1 and Braddock at a restaurant in Meriden, Connecticut. Immediately prior to that meeting, SOUCY advised Braddock that he had an "envelope," and then handed Braddock an envelope containing the \$2,500 conduit contribution. During the meeting with Public Official Number 1, SOUCY, RYO

Owner 1 and RYO Owner 3 discussed various issues relating to the RYO industry in Connecticut.

23. It was part of the scheme that, on November 18, 2011, SOUCY asked RYO Owner 1 to complete the \$10,000 payment to the Campaign Committee by giving two additional \$2,500 conduit contributions. SOUCY advised RYO Owner 1 that the payment would prevent legislation harmful to the RYO smoke shop owners' interests from passing during the CGA's 2012 legislative session. SOUCY said, "The chances of [Public Official Number 1] calling the bill are gonna be none. As long as we do what we're supposed to do. . . . So everybody understands, politics is about the Benjamins."

24. It was part of the scheme that, on November 29, 2011, RYO Owner 2 advised RYO Owner 1 that, if legislation harmful to the RYO smoke shop owners was introduced, he "would be more than willing to do more" to "guarantee" that the legislation failed. RYO Owner 2 also explained that if the Connecticut Superior Court ruled in their favor in the RYO Litigation, "the next step is the State's gonna try and put a bill in. That's where you really need them, but I don't like to talk too much on the phone, you never know." During that same conversation, RYO Owner 1 asked RYO Owner 2 to identify two conduit contributors who could write \$2,500 checks to the Campaign Committee in exchange for \$2,500 in cash. RYO Owner 2 responded, "Definitely, that's simple."

25. It was part of the scheme that, on November 29, 2011, SOUCY described for RYO Owner 1 the purpose of the payments to Public Official Number 1. SOUCY said, "If it goes good for you in court, you know they're gonna try and come with legislation. That's what you're buying. You're buying insurance." SOUCY then explained the plan they would implement if harmful legislation was, in fact, introduced. SOUCY said, "Now the bill goes

through, now it's time to invest more in to your future. The bill does not come out of session. Then you have to say 'thank you,' and you know how you say 'thank you'? More checks. That's the way this system works."

26. It was part of the scheme that, on November 30, 2011, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1, RYO Owner 2 and others met at a RYO smoke shop in Waterbury, Connecticut. The participants agreed that they would complete the initial \$10,000 payment by delivering two \$2,500 conduit contributions to the Campaign Committee at a fundraising event scheduled for December 8, 2011. SOUCY also instructed the RYO owners not to bring a large contingent to the event, stating, "You don't want a lot of people from the industry. This is supposed to be low f_cking key."

27. It was part of the scheme that, on December 8, 2011, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1, RYO Owner 2 and others met at a RYO smoke shop in Waterbury, Connecticut. Prior to that meeting, RYO Owner 2 obtained a \$2,500 check made payable to the Campaign Committee from a conduit contributor, who was reimbursed by RYO Owner 2 with \$2,500 in U.S. currency. During that meeting, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 2 provided another individual with \$2,500 in U.S. currency, and that individual then wrote a check for \$2,500 in his wife's name, making it payable to the Campaign Committee. During the meeting, RYO Owner 2 explained that it was necessary to use conduit contributors to prevent people from drawing a connection between their contributions to the Campaign Committee and the defeat of legislation that might be introduced during the CGA's 2012 legislative session. RYO Owner 2 said, "something happens, they say why the f_ck did these guys donate ten thousand to this campaign." During that same conversation, SOUCY instructed RYO Owner 1 how to deliver the checks to Braddock, saying,

“When we meet with Rob, the finance guy . . . ‘How you doing, Rob? Got something.’ That’s it.”

28. It was part of the scheme that, on December 8, 2011, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 2 attended a fundraising event for the Campaign Committee, which was held at a hotel in Waterbury, Connecticut. As SOUCY, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 2 entered the event, RYO Owner 1 handed Braddock the two additional \$2,500 conduit contributions. SOUCY then advised Braddock, “That’s the other half of the ten,” to which Braddock responded, “Thanks, buddy.” Later in the evening, Braddock approached SOUCY, RYO Owner 1 and RYO Owner 2 and said, “You’re gonna be fine. I wouldn’t go repeating what I just said, but I think you’re gonna be fine.”

29. On or about January 31, 2012, the Campaign Committee sent to the Federal Election Commission via interstate wire a report of the Campaign Committee’s receipts and disbursements for the period October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011. The report falsely reported the source and amount of four \$2,500 contributions that were received and deposited by the Campaign Committee during that time period.

30. It was part of the scheme that, on February 8, 2012, SOUCY contacted RYO Owner 2 to inform him that the CGA had convened for its 2012 legislative session. SOUCY asked RYO Owner 2 to update him on the status of the RYO Litigation so that SOUCY would know whether he had to “keep an eye on things” at the CGA.

The Decision in the RYO Litigation

31. On February 29, 2012, SOUCY, RYO Owner 1, RYO Owner 2 and others met at a Waterbury restaurant to discuss the previously agreed upon strategy for preventing the enactment of any legislation that would seek to overturn the February 24, 2012 ruling in the

RYO Litigation. During the meeting, SOUCY described the possibility that such legislation could be proposed through an emergency certification procedure that would require the approval of Public Official Number 1. SOUCY reassured the participants, "I've talked to everyone I need to talk to. If anything is going to come up, I will get a phone call. The only, the only, the only thing you could do right now, more." SOUCY then rubbed his fingers together, signaling that the participants should make additional payments to the Campaign Committee. SOUCY said that he would arrange additional payments to the Campaign Committee, but explained that, "I'm not f_cking going to talk about this over the phone." The participants agreed that they would proceed with their original plan to make additional contributions to the Campaign Committee to prevent any legislation from being enacted.

32. It was part of the scheme that, on March 3, 2012, SOUCY explained to RYO Owner 1 that the plan to make additional payments to the Campaign Committee was part of the same effort that they initiated when they paid \$10,000 to the Campaign Committee during November and December 2011. Referring to the initial \$10,000 payment, SOUCY said, "[T]hat was, ya know, 'hello, how ya doin', uh, this is our issues, and, ya know, this, givin' more to [Public Official Number 1] will just reaffirm keeping the bill down." SOUCY then suggested, "ten more to [Public Official Number 1]," and advised that they "just gotta come up with, uh, more names." SOUCY explained, "you want to keep as much distance as, so that when the people start lookin' at [Public Official Number 1's] money. . . and they go, 'oh gee, RYO is giving 'em money, and he won't bring this bill up.'"

33. It was part of the scheme that, on March 22, 2012, SOUCY and RYO Owner 2 met with two undercover FBI agents ("UCE-1" and "UCE-2"), who were posing as RYO investors. During the meeting, SOUCY explained the notion that it is a lot easier to "kill a bill"

than it is to get a bill passed. SOUCY said that, even if a bill was passed out of a committee, it would have to be approved by Public Official Number 1. He stated, "Now if it makes it through all the committees. Now [Public Official Number 1] has to call the bill. You said thank you to [Public Official Number 1] at the tune of ten thousand dollars." SOUCY then suggested that if the UCE's wanted to keep Public Official Number 1 happy, they should "do another 10." SOUCY stated, "Not all the crooks have to stay at shift change. Some of us get to go home." UCE-1 and UCE-2, acting in their undercover capacity as RYO investors, agreed to finance the next payment to the Campaign Committee.

34. On March 27, 2012, SOUCY received a telephone call from Campaign Aide 1. During the telephone call, SOUCY advised Campaign Aide 1 that "them people are coming back into town next week, and, uh, they're gonna have some more pieces of paper." Campaign Aide 1 responded, "Alright, the end of the week is an important deadline for us. And, I know you talked to Rob (referring to Braddock) on Friday . . . anything that you can do before the end of the week, we would greatly appreciate."

The RYO Legislation and Additional Payments to the Campaign Committee

35. On the morning of April 3, 2012, the RYO Legislation was introduced in the CGA's Finance Committee.

36. It was part of the scheme that, on April 3, 2012 at approximately 12:45 p.m., SOUCY advised Campaign Aide 1 that he needed "to get together with Rob (referring to Braddock)," on April 11, 2012 at 6:00 p.m. SOUCY said, "I'm going to have something for him." Campaign Aide 1 asked if they could meet a little later, but added, "[i]f it has to be six we'll be there." SOUCY responded, "[T]his is the guy that's bringing the envelope," prompting

Campaign Aide 1 to ask, "Do you know how big it will be, or what?" SOUCY responded, "Five."

37. It was part of the scheme that, on April 3, 2012, at approximately 1:35 p.m., SOUCY called Campaign Aide 1 after learning that the RYO Legislation had been introduced in the Finance Committee. SOUCY advised Campaign Aide 1 that the Finance Committee was taking up legislation that would designate the RYO smoke shop owners tobacco "manufacturers." SOUCY then said, "That's a oops." Campaign Aide 1 responded, "Let me check on that."

38. During the afternoon of April 3, 2012, the Finance Committee voted in favor of the RYO Legislation by a vote of 33 to 17, with three members absent.

39. It was part of the scheme that, on April 3, 2012, at approximately 4:43 p.m., SOUCY placed a telephone call to UCE-1. During the call, SOUCY advised UCE-1 that he had scheduled a meeting with Braddock and Campaign Aide 1. SOUCY and UCE-1 agreed that UCE-1 would provide SOUCY with \$10,000 in cash so that SOUCY could recruit and reimburse conduit contributors to write checks to the Campaign Committee. SOUCY and UCE-1 agreed that the \$10,000 payment in the form of conduit contributions to the Campaign Committee would be delivered to Braddock and Campaign Aide 1 at the upcoming meeting.

40. It was part of the scheme that, on April 4, 2012, SOUCY and UCE-1 met in Connecticut. At that meeting, UCE-1 provided SOUCY with \$11,000 in U.S. currency. SOUCY agreed that he would arrange for \$10,000 of that money to be used to pay conduit contributors who would write checks to the Campaign Committee. SOUCY accepted the remaining \$1,000 as purported payment for his efforts to arrange the defeat of the RYO Legislation. During the meeting SOUCY and UCE-1 engaged in the following exchange: UCE-

1 stated, "This is ten (\$10,000) now for [Public Official Number 1]. ... It's too late in the game to fumble now. A little something in there for you." SOUCY responded, "Alright." A few minutes later, SOUCY stated, "It's a game that lucky enough, I've got the contacts to play good in it."

41. It was part of the scheme that, during the afternoon of April 9, 2012, SOUCY contacted Braddock and sought to confirm that Braddock and Campaign Aide 1 would attend a meeting with SOUCY, RYO Owner 2 and UCE-1 on April 11, 2012. SOUCY advised Braddock, "I got ah, another ten grand for you," to which Braddock responded, "You're the f_cking man, man. I'll be there."

42. It was part of the scheme that, during the evening of April 9, 2012, SOUCY spoke with Campaign Aide 1 and confirmed that Campaign Aide 1 would attend a meeting with SOUCY, RYO Owner 2 and UCE-1 on April 11, 2012. Campaign Aide 1 advised SOUCY that, because Public Official Number 1 was running for a federal office, SOUCY did not have to complete contribution forms in connection with the checks that SOUCY intended to deliver on April 11. SOUCY responded, "Ok, so I just bring the checks?," to which Campaign Aide 1 responded, "You got it." SOUCY then said, "Alright. I'll have, uh, four twenty-five hundred dollar checks," to which Campaign Aide 1 responded, "Wow, that's great man." Moments later, SOUCY said, "Well you, you know my reasoning," to which Campaign Aide 1 responded, "Yep, I do."

43. It was part of the scheme that, in advance of the April 11 meeting, SOUCY and RYO Owner 2 recruited four individuals to serve as conduit contributors in connection with the \$10,000 payment to the Campaign Committee that SOUCY and RYO Owner 2 intended to deliver to Braddock and Campaign Aide 1 on April 11, 2012. SOUCY and RYO Owner 2

provided each conduit contributor with \$2,500 in U.S. currency in exchange for a \$2,500 check written to the Campaign Committee.

44. It was part of the scheme that, on April 11, 2012, at approximately 6:30 p.m., SOUCY, RYO Owner 2, UCE-1, Campaign Aide 1 and Braddock met at a restaurant in Southington, Connecticut. Prior to the meeting, SOUCY provided UCE-1 with the four \$2,500 checks in the names of conduit contributors. At the meeting, UCE-1 delivered the four \$2,500 checks written in the name of conduit contributors to Braddock and Campaign Aide 1. During the meeting, UCE-1 advised Braddock and Campaign Aide 1 that his objective was to “do what [he] can to make sure that thing gets killed.” UCE-1 then advised Braddock and Campaign Aide 1 that he was not “on” any of the checks. Specifically, UCE-1 said, “I’m not on any of them. But, if you think a more public showing from Roll-Your-Own, then that’s fine. I was just under the understanding that I thought it might be sensitive. If we’re out there, then that may be more of a red flag, but I can switch that, right Ray? And, there are no duplicates in here from last time?,” referring to the names that were used to make the initial \$10,000 payment in November and December 2011. SOUCY responded, “No, no, no, I know how this works. Can’t be duplicates.” Later in the conversation, UCE-1 said to Campaign Aide 1 and Braddock, “And, even though my name is not on there, you know that it is me.”

45. On April 23, 2012, Campaign Aide 1 advised SOUCY that one of the checks SOUCY delivered on April 11, 2012 had bounced. SOUCY responded, “Everybody was, everybody was given the cash, to deposit. I’ll make the call right now.” Campaign Aide 1 then provided SOUCY with the name of the conduit contributor whose name appeared on the bounced check. Campaign Aide 1 advised SOUCY that the Campaign Committee, “need[s] the

check, ah, by tomorrow at midnight,” to which SOUCY responded, “Ah, well that, okay. I will do whatever I gotta do, alright?”

46. It was part of the scheme that, on April 23, 2012 and April 24, 2012, SOUCY engaged in a series of telephone calls with RYO Owner 2 in an effort to obtain a check to replace the bounced check. RYO Owner 2 and SOUCY agreed that RYO Owner 2 would obtain a \$2,500 bank check from the same conduit contributor and cash to cover the bank charge associated with the bounced check, and then leave those items at the RYO smoke shop the following morning. RYO Owner 2 then obtained the \$2,500 bank check from the conduit contributor, whom he had previously provided \$2,500 in U.S. currency, and delivered it to the RYO smoke shop.

47. On April 24, 2012, Campaign Aide 1 contacted SOUCY to advise him that an employee of the Campaign Committee had retrieved the replacement check from RYO Owner 2’s smoke shop. Campaign Aide 1 thanked SOUCY for obtaining the replacement check.

Execution of the Scheme

48. On or about the date listed below, in the District of Connecticut and elsewhere, SOUCY, and others known and unknown to the United States Attorney, aided and abetted by each other, for the purpose of executing and attempting to execute the above-described scheme and artifice to defraud and deprive, transmitted and caused to be transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate commerce, the following writings, signals and sounds:

COUNT	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	01/31/2012	Electronic transmission from the Campaign Committee in Connecticut to the Federal Election Commission in Virginia of Form 3 reporting the Campaign Committee’s receipts and disbursements for the period October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343, 1346 and 2.

COUNT TWO
(Conspiracy)

49. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 48 of this Information are realleged and incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

50. From in or about November 2011 through in or about April 2012, in the District of Connecticut and elsewhere, SOUCY conspired with others known and unknown to the United States Attorney to:

- a. knowingly and willfully cause the submission of a materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent statement and representation, that is, the submission by the Campaign Committee to the FEC of a report that was materially false in reporting the source and amount of contributions to the Campaign Committee, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 2;
- b. defraud the United States by impairing, impeding, obstructing, and defeating, through deceitful and dishonest means, the lawful government functions of the FEC in connection with its statutory duties to make available to the public accurate information concerning the identities of contributors to federal campaigns, and the dates and amounts of such contributions, and to detect violations of the limitations on excessive campaign contributions, and to seek civil and administrative sanctions against individuals who made illegal contributions in violation of those limits.

The Election Act

51. The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, Title 2, United States Code, Sections 431, et seq. ("Election Act"), limited financial influence in the election of

candidates for federal office, including the office of United States Representative, and provided for public disclosure of federal election campaigns:

- a. The Election Act limited the amount and source of money that may be contributed to a federal candidate or that candidate's authorized campaign committee ("contributions").
- b. The Election Act prohibited any person from making contributions in the name of another, including reimbursing a third person, before or after that third person's contribution, as inducement to make that contribution ("reimbursement"), and accepting contributions made by one person in the name of another,
- c. The Election Act prohibited contributions of corporate money.
- d. In 2011 and 2012, the Election Act limited convention, primary and general election campaign contributions to \$2,500 each for a total of \$7,500, from any individuals to any one candidate.

52. The FEC was an agency and department of the United States with jurisdiction to enforce the limits and prohibitions of the Election Act, and to compile and publicly report accurate information about the source and amount of contributions.

53. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was an agency and department of the United States with jurisdiction to enforce the limits and prohibitions of the Election Act.

The Purpose of the Conspiracy

54. The purpose of the conspiracy was to violate the limits and prohibitions on contributions to the Campaign Committee, and to conceal the amount and source of those contributions from federal agencies and departments with jurisdiction to administer and investigate those contributions.

Overt Acts

55. In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to accomplish its purposes and objects, SOUCY and his co-conspirators committed and caused others to commit at least one of the following overt acts, among others, in the District of Connecticut.

56. From November 2011 through April 2012, SOUCY and his co-conspirators made and caused others to make \$20,000 in conduit contributions to the Campaign Committee, that is, eight \$2,500 checks in the names of conduit contributors that were made payable to the Campaign Committee, as described in the following table:

Conduit Contributor	Overt Act
Conduit Contributor 1	\$2,500 Check dated: 11-15-11 Check accepted: 11-15-11
Conduit Contributor 2	\$2,500 Check dated: 11-[]-11 Check accepted: 11-16-11
Conduit Contributor 3	\$2,500 Check dated: 12-8-11 Check accepted: 12-8-11
Conduit Contributor 4	\$2,500 Check dated: 12-8-11 Check accepted: 12-8-11
Conduit Contributor 5	\$2,500 Check dated: 4-12-12 Check accepted: 4-11-12
Conduit Contributor 6	\$2,500 Check dated: 4-10-12 Check accepted: 4-11-12
Conduit Contributor 7	\$2,500 Check dated: 4-10-12 Check accepted: 4-11-12

Conduit Contributor 8	\$2,500 Check dated: 4-8-12 Check accepted: 4-11-12
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All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, 371.

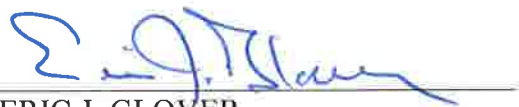
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



DAVID B. FEIN
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY



CHRISTOPHER M. MATTEI
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY



ERIC J. GLOVER
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY